solid portion of our planet above its watery covering, applied on so grand a scale as has been done in Fra-

*The following is the description of the medal:

Of fine gold, massive, more than double the size of the accrean double easle, and of exquisite workmanship. On the face is the medallon head of the King, Frederic-William the face is the medallon head of the King, Frederic-William the face is the medallon head of the King, Frederic-William the face the Medicine, and the Arts. On the reverse, Apollo, in the chartof of the Sun, drawn by four high-metaled, punging horses, traversing the rodiac, and darting rays of light from his

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING

The Republicans of Yonkers met at the Getty House last night to ratify the nominations of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The hall was well filled by a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, who were quite earnest in the good cause.

Capt J. C. Luck called the meeting to order, and

peminated LEMUEL WELLS, esq., as Chairman. The penniated LEMBER WELLS, eeq., as Chanman. The following officers were also elected: Vice-Presidents, Josiah Rich, Henry B. Cowles, Edward H. Shommard, Win. D. Cromwel, James C. Sidney, Robert Grant. Secretaries, M. F. Rowe, S. B. Cowdrey.

Mr. STEADWELL effered the following resolutions, which were received with unanimous approval and requent bursts of applause:

which were received with unaltimous approval and frequent bursts of applause:

Resolved. That we regard the Resolutions forming the Platform of the Philadelphia Republican Convention as a ranewed declaration of the original principles and early policy of our Government; and that we most corduly inderse the names of John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton as of men in whose hands the admin istration of the laws will be restored to its original but long for aken purity.

Resolved, That while we yield to none in heartfelt devotion to the Constitution, and to the Union which it was formed to perpetuate; while we believe that the peace and we fare of the centry demand that the guaranteed rights of the States should be implicitly respected, and that the instantions of the States should be free from unconstitutional interference from the North, yet as we know to obligation, derived either from our Constitution or from our original policy, to give the intional sanction other stension of Slavery over Free territory, we will inflexibly oppose all parties, measures, and efforts, siding or tending so its introduction on soil hitherto consecrated to Free labor.

Resolved. That we condemn as most infamous in their charses.

lawful embeavor to obtain possession of the property of our peaceful neighbors.

Resorted That the Administration to whose last days we are happily or swing near, has violated every piedge of its insucuration, has reckleasly plunged the country late difficulty abroad and darger at home, has wickedly stirred up internal contests and civil diseasions in our land for is own aggrantizement, and that we deprecate its longer continuance, whether with Franklin Pierce as its nominal heat or with James Buckhaustanding pledged to the same disastrons policy; that we choose rather to embara under the leaderably of one whose bold decision of character and soundness of judgment, and unimpeached integrity of purpose, have been manifested through ut his building cancer of triumph over all opposing obstacles; and that for his election, we invite the cordual cooperation of every citized who, coinciding with us in principle, desires that the policy of the outgoing may not be reproduced in the course of the incoming ustremal Administration.

The Chairman is a brief speech introduced the objects of the meeting, and
Mr. Gro. W. Curtis, who was received with great applause. He said: The question which now agitates the country is not the abolition of Slavery, but the preservation of territory now free from its blighting influence. The nature and character of the institution negative and Scothern was moderate. servation of territory now free from its blighting influence. The nature and character of the institution necessitates its extersion, and Southern men, moderate and censervative men, whose convictions are adverse to their actions, are compelled to labor for its extension. Savery is so exhaustive in its consequences, that its existence, if confined to the States where it now is, would certailly in time become extinct. Hence its introduction into new territory is all that can preserve it from decay and death. The speaker went on to recite the history of the Missouri Compromise and the acquisition of Texas, showing that all the energies of the Government had long been directed to the acquisition of territory out of which to form Slave States. He said that after the passage of that Compromise the country was at peace. This Compromise was passed in the face of threats of disunion from the South, and amid very general diseatisfaction in the North. These threats have a ways come from the South. Texas was acquired for the South. Northern laborers had to pay for the extension of a system that degraded labor, that placed their fellow-men on a level with brutes and oxen. The passage of the Fugitive Slave not was urged by the South, not as directly in favor of Slavery, but for a feeler of the quality of the North. The North felt rather doughy [cheers] on its passage. We consented to it; it was in the bond, and we were willing to give them what we had guarantee it. When they had felt our temper on this point, they then said, in reference to the Missouri Compromise: We have had our share of the bargain—caten our half of the cake. We have tried your quality, and now we will have the other half of that bargain [Applause]. The abre gation of the Missouri Compromise was effected. Had not Northern freemen, in the shadow of Fancuil Hall, bowed their necks to their Southern masters and said, "Here are our necks, tread upon them." Had they not allowed them to be torn from their midst by their Southern masters, a Senator from Massaand said, 'Here are our necks, tread upon them.' Had hely not allowed their necks to their Southern masters and said, 'Here are our necks, tread upon them.' Had they not allowed them to be torn from their midst by their Southern masters, a Senator from Massachusetts would never have been struck down in the Halls of Congress. Then followed the our arges in the ballot box, gave John Charles Freumot a hundred thousand votes. The settled policy of the South is, beyond question, a Slavery extension policy. Trun Democracy bonors labor, but Slavery degrades it—and this is a ration of laborers; therefore it is our duty to oppose Savery with all of our ability. We are called a ectomal party. Why, the stam Democracy labor for the 5,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 25,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 25,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 35,000,000 of slaves we labor for the 35,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 35,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 25,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 35,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 15,000,000 of slaves; we labor for the 15,000,000 of slaves; we labor

"Tuth croshed to eath, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are here;
But error, wourded, writhes in pain,
And dies amin her worshipera."
The speaker retired amid a storm of applause.
After the Rallying Song was sung, Mr. Wm. C. Buyant was introduced. He said the cause which brings us together this evening is a great cause—the cause of Justice and of Liberty. Impartial Fistery, my brathren, will hand down to nedying in

famy the names of those who have labored to perpetuate that sum of all villainies, Slavery; but those who have been the champions of Freedom will live honored and leved through all ages. Every one of you, in becoming members of this Association, have stood up in the defense of Liberty. There is no man in the United States who, if he answered turly, would say he did not desire the freedom of the human race. But it is not culy as friends of Freedom that you have to labor. You are all a ware of the enormities which have been committed on our Western frontier. You have read the bloody record, a record unimpeachable in its truthfulness, a record of murders in open day, and of assassu ations in secluded places. This is the sum of that foul and bloody record. Is there a man among you—I know there is rot—who does not feel outtaged in his own person by these villainies which affort high heaven, and wrong our country? Does not a voice rise up within you, calling upon you to assist your wronged brethren to preserve that heritage which the Almighty reserved to Freedom? I read in your faces the answer of your hearts: We will have no more slaves; we will open no new region to be tilled by those whose fate it is from their birth to toil under the la-h [Applause]. We will not set a slave of the South at the head of the Republic to nanege its affairs and administer its laws [Great anplause]. My brethree, there is no negro in the rice-fields at the South so great a slave as the man who now sits in the Presidential Chair [Applause]. There is no slave in the cotton-field who will be so bound as Buchanan, if he is elected; for he has apprenticed himself to the South for the next four years, to serve his master in all things. [Applause]. We will have none such. Let those who would profit by fraud at the ballet box, let those who would profit by fraud at the ballet box, let those who would profit by fraud at the slave, we will have none of would profit by fraud at the ballet box, let those who trade at the slave auction block, let the women whipers and mer-stealers take such, we will have nore of them [Great applause]. My friends, no less an occasion than this, no less an occasion than what I feel to be the cause of justice and numanity would have brought me out at a public meeting to say even the few words I have addressed to you. I will close what I have to say by asking you to give, with me, three cheers for Freedom and Fremont [Nine cheers were given with a will].

Another song was sung, and Mr. Bruges of Ohio then followed in a stirring speech, which told effectually upon the audience.

ally upon the audience.
Other speeches and songs followed, and the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

In response to a call published in the public journals the Republicans of the Seventh Ward assembled last evening at Botanic Hall. All the available space in the hall was occupied, and large numbers were compelled to leave without gaining admittance. En WARD CROMWELL was called to the Chair. Abner Chichester, A. V. Hendricks, Oliver Hoyt, Richard Stout, Daviel Coger and O. W. Woodford were se-

The call of the meeting was read, and the sentiments of freedom expressed therein were loudly applauded. Mr. GURNEY read a plan of organization of a Republican Association which had been signed by over two hundred citizens of the ward. Archibald Hall was put in nomination for permanent President, Joseph B. Close, Thomas Murphy for Vice-Presidents, Stewart L. Woodford and Samuel H. Jordan for Sceretaries, and James F. Freeborn for Treasurer. The plan was

lected as Vice Presidents, and William Gurney, Rich-

ard D Haydock and Frank Bianchi as Secretaries

B. Close, Thomas Murphy for Vice-Presidents, Stewart
L. Woodford and Samuel H. Jordan for S-cretaries,
and James F. Freeborn for Treasurer. The plan was
uranimously adopted.

Mr. Cook then sang a Republican song, which was
loudly applanded.

Dr. Snoderass made a few remarks, during which
Horsee Greeley entered the Hall, and was greeted by
three cheers. Mr. Greelez at the commencement of
his remarks demonstrated from the course of events in
Congress, that the issue now before the country had
not been forced upon it, but that parties had assumed
their present form by the force of moral gravitation.
The Americans had a majority in Congress, but fron
the outset the question of Americanism was left out of
sight, and the divisions in the House turned
upon the question at issue—Slavery extension. In
speaking of the candidates Mr. Greeley said he had
favored Mr. Fremont because he believed him to be
the strongest man. This coatest, he thought, was also
remarkable from the fact that there was less personality in the opposition to candidates, but he hoped that
the Republicans would let the opposition have the monopely of that kind of argument, while we confine
ourselves to the nain questions in issue. Mr. Bachanan he regarded personally a veryres:

ble man,
but he was a crafty politican, who had no ucart on
these questions, and he had been pronounced by Gov.
Wise of Va. the Northern man who presented the
best record for the South, and one whose proposition to
extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, if it
had been adopted, would have been instrumental in increasing the value of slaves from \$1,008 to \$3,000.

Mr. Gree ey then turned his attention to Col. Fremont. He adverted to his successful career, from a
poor boy in South Carolina to the time when his name
had become renowned in the history of our country.
In conclusion, he spoke of the many elements now at
work, which he believed must result in the success of
the Republican ticket.

After another song—the Republican Ball—Dr.
Snoderass efficient, has we

he has brought upon us by his abject submission to the Seeder so of the Slave power, and that we regard his voting for Mr. Or, of South Carolina for Speaker, when he erroneously thought his vote would secure his election; his voting against the appointment of a Committee to investigate the horrible outrages committed in Kansas; his voting to lay on the table the proposition to appoint a Committee to examire into the conduct of the murderer Herbert - his fellow member—because the murdered was an Irlahman; and as a necessary and fitting sequel to such votes, his voting against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, are such acts of treachey as will consign their nothor to merited oblivion, and that he will not be allowed to longer fill an of the which Fe has thus diagraced.

Wh. H. BURLEIGH was the next speaker. He alluded to the remarkable character of the Republican

WM. H. BURLEIGH was the next speaker. He alluded to the remarkable character of the Republican cause, which was a grand movement, unexpected and unpremeditated, and which, thus far in its history, had been but the moral sentiment of the people, the great question of human Slavery crystallizing into form. He answered in an able manner the charge of sectionalism and demonstrated the intention of the founders of our Government to keep from the Constitution any recognition of the existence of human Slavery. The bearings of Slavery upon the interests of laboring men were ably shown by Mr. Burleigh. In corclusion, he spoke of the representative men of the two principles of Freedom and Slavery, who were now before the country as candidates for the Presidency, and showed which it was necessary to elect to preserve the nationality of Freedom.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burleigh's remarks, Pete Morris sarg a Republican song.

Mr. Underwood of Virginia, who was a delegate from that State to the Philadelphia Convention, and who, because of the free sentiments uttered there, dare not now return to his place of residence, next spoke. His remarks mainly referred to the effects of the Slave system upon Labor.

After remarks by Mr. De Camp and others the meeting adjourned amd great enthusiasm.

THE MEETING OUTSIDE.

Over a thousand persons, who were unable to gain admission into the hall, organized a meeting outside. luded to the remarkable character of the Repu

Over a thousand persons, who were unable to gain admission into the hall, organized a meeting outside. Amenimald Hall, esq., took the Chair. Speeches were made by Dr. Snodgrass, Mr. Barr, Robert M. Poor, Mr. Morgan, and a campaign song was sung by Mr. Stoutenburg.

A BRAVE CHILD-COUSIN OF COLONEL FREMONT.

The heroic little girl referred to in the following article from The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, is a cousin of Col. J. C. Fremont:

"Hampton, Va., July 3, 1856.

"Our little town is now wearing its usual Summer beauty, and visitors are beginning to seek its delightful ealt bathing.
"A circumstence occurred last night, which came

"A circumstence occurred last night, which came near throwing a mest charming family into the depths of woe; but which, thanks to a merciful Providence, resulted in nothing very serious. Occusional parties of ladics and gentlemen proceed from this place to Old Point, in the evening, for the purpose of enjoying the fine concerts given by the band conrected with the fortress, and to meet with pleasant ficads from various sections who are now gathering at that delightful contains alone. On last evening, woung gentleman forfrees, and to meet with pleasant riceads from various sections who are now gathering at that delightful watering place. On last evening, a young gentleman statted from Hampton in a buggy, accompanied by a sweet little girl about thirteen years old, to participate in the Old Point festivities. In crossing the Hampton bridge, the horse became restive and commensed backing to the side rails, beneath which was ten feet water, with a rapid current; the gentleman sprang out and attempted to take his companion out also, but before he could attain his object, the horse reared, and buggy, horse and the beautiful little being in the buggy were precipitated into the flowing current. The little girl was thrown some ten feet beyond the vehicle, when she found herself alone in the dark water, buffeting its waves. With a presence of mind searcely equaled, she threw herself upon her back and centinued to float until recovered from the suddenness of her fall, when, as graceful as a Naisd, the struck out toward the bridge, where she was rescued from her perilous situation, and reached her home before her parents were aware of her mishap. She is a very rosy checked, bught eyed little thing,

LET FIGURES SPEAK!

We subjoin a complete statement of the numbers of troops furnished by Massachusetts and South Carolina during the Revolution, as stated in the report of Gen.

ox, secretary or War, may	In Continental	Militia for
775 Massachusetts		
		(2 500
South Carolina	****	1,500*
776 Massachusetta	13 372	\$4,000
South Carolina		4,000
Quota requi		2,775
South Carolina . 4.080		350
		(1.927
778 Massachusetts 7,830	7,010	4,400*
South Carolina . 3,132	1 650	2,000
779 Massachusetta 7,830		1,451
South Carolina	1000	4,500
780 Massachusetts 7,830		3,436
South Carolina., 3,132		5,000
781 Massechusetts . 6,366	3,732	
South Carolina., 1,152		3,000
782. Massachusetts. 6,336		
South Carolina., 1,152		2,000
783 Marrachusetts. 6,336		
South Carolina., 1,152		
. B Most of the Militia st		njectural.
State troops		

POLITICAL POSITION OF THE GERMAN

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt FOR FREMO

NEW-YORK.

Abendreitung.

Staat-Demokrat,
Fene Zeit

Buffalo Demokrat,
Altennine Zeitung,
Albany Freie Blatter,
Onondago Demokrat.

Ploner, FOR FREMONT. FOR BUCHANAN. Stacts Zeitung, Catholic Kircher zeitung Orelca Demokrat, Buffale Demokrat, Aurore,* Criminal Zeitung, Auzeiser des Norders,

Philadelphia Demokrat, Philadelphia Freie Press, Pittsburger Courier. Pittsburger Freihestafreund Amerikanischer Beobachter, Lebanon Demokrat, Erie Zuschauer, Vatherisndswarchter, Volkafreund & Benbachter, Dovlestoem Morzenstern, Pnis-delphia Wochenbiatt, Unsere Weit. Correspondent,
Demokratischer Waschter,
Herri beig Demokrat,
Schnylkill Demokrat, Schnylkill Demokrat,
Hanover Gazette,
Telegraph and Nenigkeitabote,
Reading Adler,
Hamburg Schnellpost,
Bucks County Farress,
Jefferson Demokrat,
Neutralist,
Labbara deer Demokrat,

Cincinnati Volksfreund,* Wat theitefreund,* Cincinnati Velkiblatt, Cincinnati Republikaner, Turi zeitung Sandusky Intelligenzblatt, Toledo Express, Hochwachter, Rakete, Ohio Staata Zeitung, Westbote, Unsere Flagga, Cheretand Courier, Deutscher Demokrat, Sidney, Germenia, Cleveland, Dayton Demokrat, Deutscher in Holmes. Jourgal. Tages Chrentk, Volkiblatt, St. Charles Demokrat. Anzeiger des Westens,

ILLINOIS.
at, Illinois Staats Zeitung,
Belleville Zeitung,
Reil-ville Votrablatt,
Quincy Journel.
Vorwaerts, Gulena. Dubuque Stan's Zeitung, Milwaukce Banner, Phone ix, Scebute,* Norowesten, Port Washington Zeitung, Wisconsin Staats Zeitung, Baltimore Correspondent Lientiteum.

LOUISIANA.
Zeitung, New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung New Orleans Staats Zeitung. New Orleans

CALIFORNIA.
Son Franciscs Journal.
Salifornia Demokrat.
NEW-JERSEY.
Newarker Zeitung. Louisville Anzeiger.

F. SOUTH CAROLINA. Union. New-Braunfels Zeitung. MINNESOTA Deutsche Zeitung. MINNESOTA
Deutsche Zei
District of Columbia.
Washington Wochenbiatt. RECAPITULATION.

Total..... 4 Freeport Arzelger, Illinois. San Antonio Zeitung, Texas.
Fras kim Courier, Missouri.
The daily papers we have italicized; the Jesuit papers marked with ".

A FINISHED TOWN.

It is quite a slanderous assertion to speak of old Saybrock as a finished town-that it was firished fifty years ago, and all that sort of thing. It might b thought by a stranger traveling through its grassgrown streets, and looking at its dwellings standing lone and sad, under the ban of that bitterest of all maledictions, called an Irish curse, that says, "May "the grass grow green before your door," that the town really was finished half a century bygone, since which the people have been hybernating under a Rip Van Wickle nap. Notwithstanding this apparent want of life-notwithstanding that many of the people live in the same wood-colored, gambrel-roofed, shinglesided, low-storied, old fashioned houses that they did a hundred years ago, there is life there if you can rouse it. True, so far as we can perceive, only one school-house has been built since the days of old, and that only after the one that served the ancients was blewn up by some sacrilegious young American. Still there are schools in the ancien houses, in one of which we acquired "the rudiments" near balf a hundred years ago, and, so far as appearances go, it is just as new now as it was then. True, the o'd church in which the "Saybrook Platform" was built, has given place to one that gives the strong est evidence that the town is not finished because the new church, although putting on the airs of age, is not yet complete-though some of the dignitaries of its congregation have lately given a finehing touch, worthy of a finished town: They have censured their minister for signing a letter of condolence to Senator Summer on account of the brutal attack made upon him-and through him upon all opponents of Slavery extension-by a South Carolina border ruffian. If anything were wanting to give the finishing touch to a finished town, this would be the very thing, if-and there is the rub-al the congregation cried "Amen! Instead of that, nearly all of them cry 'Shame!"

It is only that portion of this population that live in these old houses where the grass grovs green before the door, who approve of beating out the brains of Freedom with bludgeons, and glory in the extension of Slavery. And why should they not glory in the institution, while they look back upon these farms that were cultivated by lash-driven laborers? Much of the wealth of this old town was acquired by the traffic in slaves, or by their labor. We have driven along miles of stone wall to-day, built by slave toil. We have passed over some dozens of farms owned by freemenfarms that were cut out of the "Old Elliot Plantation," and another one adjoining, that covered several miles of the coast in the west part of Saybrook, and were cultivated just like some of the old Virginia plantations of the present day. It is possible that some of the old men who remember how easy it was to live upon slave labor, would like to see Connecticut return to her wallowing in the mire—the late censure of their minister indicates such a feeling-but, depend upon it, eccustomed as her young men are to ollow the old men's coursel, their sculs will!

named Mattie W ..., youngest daughter of K ... W ... g, caq., of this place. The horse avow themselves in farmer of avow themselves in farmer of a second dates who blighting footmarks even here in Connecticut, and has cursed the soil of every State where it has been planted. The spirit of revolt that has manifested itself upon this and another occasion lately, proves most conclusively that no town in Connecticut is quite enough finished to admit the dectrine of forcibly making men hold their tergues upon a subject that fills every free-

In some other respects Saybrook, the ancient and hotorable, gives evidence of returning life. Several New-Yorkers have lately discovered that it is a most healthy and pleasant place for a Summer residence, and so far as rents are concerned, one of the cheapest locations that we are acquainted with within reach of the city-eight hours by water and five hours by rail via New Haven and New-London Road. The distance from New York is 110 miles A large house for a family Summer residence could be rested here for \$50, and one in good condition for the whole year for double that sum. Some gestlemen of the city, and a good nany ses-captains have built themselves snug, comfortable homes for their families, within a few years in Saybrook or some of the new towns that cave been carved out of the large tract once included in the

The surface of the country alternates between rocky pasture and wordland and swamp on one hand, and cultivated fields of sandy loam and salt marsh on the other. The fertility of the fields is kept up along the coest by feeding salt hay to stock, and by seaweed and fish, so that some 500 tuns of timothy hay are shipp d every winter from the mouth of the river, nearly all of which goes to Providence, and has a preference in that market over New York hay, because it is put up without any wood but the hoops, while here over ten per cent of the weight of hay bales is composed of oak cord-wood. Speaking of wood re minds us that many tuns of wood of pear-trees have been manufactured in Saybrook into buttons, such as are used upon oilcloth garments. For this purpose the pear tree is preferable to all others. Next comes laurel, or American boxwood, which, with the ancient pear trees, has been nearly all used up, so that the manufacture is finished for want of materials. The cutting of ivory and bone, which has been carried on in Saybrook forty or fifty years, is still continued. Probably this town has finished off more fine tooth combs than all the world beside.

A good deal of the land, so far as productiveness is concerned, was finished off before Slavery was finished in Connecticut, just as it has been in all the Slave States-just as it will be even in the rich soil of Kensas, if permitted to go there, as it will if such old fogyism as censures ministers for condoling with those who may suffer in the cause of Free-Sail and Free Speech is suffered to go unrebuked.

Reader, look about you, and see how many just

such finished specimens of old fogyism you can find in your own town!

FROM KANSAS.

THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE-MURDERS-CROPS, &c.

From The chicago Tribane.

A citizen of Kansas who left Topeka on the 3d inst., and Leavenworth on the 4th, called on us yesterday. He says that the Free State Legislature was prevented from assumbling on the 4th. and Leavenworth on the 4th, called on us yesterday. He says that the Free State Legislature was prevented from assembling on the 4th it st., pursuant to adjournment, by United States troops under Col. Summer. He told the people that he bad positive orders from President Pierce to arrest and break up the Legislature if the men bers attempted to convene, and that his orders must be caforced. He was also under orders from the Executive to disperse, disarm and arrest any gathering of Free-State people that might assemble to celebrate the Fourth of July! He was at the head of 400 United States dragoons, and an equal number of infantry and artill crists.

The result was that the members of the Free State Legislature were unable to meet. It was deemed best to ruccomb to the United States army, postpone the assembling, and await the verdict of the American people at the polls rext November. Had the United States dragoons not interfered the Free State men were resolved to hold their Legislative meeting in spite of the Border-Rufflaus, and were prepared to give the villains a warm reception.

Our informant says that murders are still very fre quent in the Territory; that an officer under Sumner told him that the dragoons had nicked up and buried a

Our informant says that murders are still very fre quent in the Territory; that an officer under Sumner told him that the dragoons had picked up and buried a great rumber within a few weeks.

The bories of thirity-two murdered men were found on the roads, several of whom were partially devoured by the wolves. It is some satisfaction to learn, however, that they were not all Free State men who had thus fallen; but that many plundering ruffians had been hade to bite the dust for their crimes.

He tells us that the wheat harvested is excellent, though not very large in quantity in consequence of the cisturbed state of the Territory; that the core of plocks most luxuriant, and will be abundant in some districts, if the people are permitted by the Ruffians to gather it.

We further learn from him that the news of the nom-We further learn from him that the news of the nomination of Col. Fre nont, and a perusal of the Republican Platform, set the whole Free-Stste people wild with delight and inspired every man with new courage and hope that the day of deliverance from the reign of terror and the gripe of the oppressor was drawing nigh. Prayers go up nightly to heaven from thousands of women and chidren, on the plains of Kausas for the election of Fremont. A strong faith inspires them that he will be the next President; and that the black cloud of Slavery will be succeeded by the bright sun of Freedom, Peace, and Prosperity.

LOVE. DESPAIR AND SUICIDE.

From The West Troy Adrovate. Miss Persa R. Brown, of this village, left her boarding-bouse on Saturday afternoon last shortly after 4 o'clock, without informing any one as to where she was

Mise Peras R. Brown, of this village, left her boarding-house on Saturcay afternoon has shortly after of
Olock, without informing any one and where she was
going, and solding we know the lower she she was
going, and solding we know the lower she she was
going, and solding we know the lower she she was
going, and solding we know the lower she does
in the canal a short dwance above the lower sheould scarcely be recognized by the feature. Corner
Wands summoned a Jury common of the water she
ould scarcely be recognized by the feature. Corner
Wands summoned a Jury common of the water she
ould scarcely be recognized by the feature. Corner
Wands summoned a Jury common of the water she
ould scarcely be recognized by the feature. Corner
Wands summoned a Jury common of the water she
to the circumstance attending her cleath. Below is
the testimony taken before the Jury:
Martia Hill sworn, easy: I have been acquainted
state that moring cap; I keep a hat and cap store core
ner Canal and Broad streets. West Toy; I saw deceases was and alve about 12 o'dock on Starday;
she was at my house and store; I had been absent
that noring until H. Elwan a actions or typearar ex; had no convensation at that time with her but
about business of the store; discovered moting different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not coming different from usual; she left my store to go, as I sapposes, to dume at 13 m; she did not come to go the she was
defined by the she was the should be a she

away with herself; Case took dinner at Mrs. Smith's

away with herself; Case took dinner at Mrs. Smith's that day (Saturday).

Amos A. Case, sworn, says: I am a school teacher, located at present at Albany; teaching has been my business for the past six years; previous to going to Albany I taught at West Troy; while teaching at West Troy I formed an acquaintance with one Miss Persa R. Brown, since which time for the last year previous to my leaving West Troy I kept company with, walked out and waited upon her; during that time there were no pledges or promises on either part as regards marriage or otherwise; since the first of May, 1856—since my going to Albany—I have called to see her twice at her house, and met her once accidentally in the street here at West Troy; once deceased, her bother and Mrs. Curtis called to see me at the Academy; I called last Saturday at Mrs. Hil's last store to see Persa R. Brown; she was not in; at about 1 o'clock p. m. I called at Persa's boarding-house, Mrs. Smith's, in West Troy, comer of Canal at d Broad streets (which was formerly my boarding-house); I after cinner went with Mrs. Curtis to call on the bride, Mrs. S. C. Peak; when we came back I told Mrs. Curtis to tell Miss Persa R. Brown to come out from the store—that I wanted to see her. Mrs. Curtis came out of Mrs. Hil's store, where Pera worked, and said she was not there. I then estarted to go up stairs to visit Miss Brown; I met Percy at the head of the stairs; she asked me into her ro m; I went in; her mother was in the roon; Mrs. Brown went out, and I was alone with Miss Persa; we had a conversation in regard to marriage to this effect; she asked me if I was about to marry; I teld her candidy, "Yes;" it was understood who it was; she said she wished me happiaces, prosperity, &c.; she further said that she had a cannoe to marry, and had r fused; she cid not say why she refused; I then left Persa in her room, passed down stairs, saw Mr. F. S. Ayres in his store door, spoke to him, and then weit my was now to the country; on Sunday my brother come to the cuatry where I wa

her own case:

Mos Am: Listen, and I will tell you an o'er true
tale. Once on a time, in the land of _____, there
dwelt a maiden; her heart was light and free as the
mountain air; all earth seemed bright and beautiful; mountain air; all earth seemed bright and beautiful; she was loyous and happy all the day. The sun shone plearantly on her path, for there was no guile in her heart; she had been brought up in the fear of the Lord; she loved the ways of holiness; the thoughts and in aginations of her heart were pure and good; her stancard of purity was high and lofty; she despised all that was low or base, and loved with her whole soul all that was pure and good. What was worldly pour pard ambitions for her? To tread the path of purity and peace was her greatest aim; this was the bright morning star of her existence; from her childheed she had trusted in God. With his strong arm are and her, what could cause her to stray? "How "could she err when Christ was her Polar S ar?"

And in process of time, a youth came to dwell in

are and her, what could cause her to stray? "How "could she err when Christ was her Polar S ar?"
And in process of time, a youth came to dwell in that land; he was a oble, generous and true-hearted. The youth and maiden met; they were often in each other's society; they waked together, when the stars shone bright above them, and the maiden was happy. He came to spend the passing hours, she liked it, and thus the happy hours sped on. This maiden's heart had not known blight or midew. Is it strange that she learned to look for his coming with throbbing heart, and the sound of his footsteps would cause heart to beat and eyes to brighten? He taught her to love, and oh! how well she loved him. Her heart was filled to overflowing; she has no thoughts that are not of him; he has become a part of her very existence. There is woven sround her heart a net of ten thomsand cords, not one to be broken. "Mysterious passion," what art thou, that could cause her to sacrice alleven her hopes of heaven? How changed this maider; she has an idol; he is her life, her all; her love has become idolatry.

What means this? He talks of love, and then that they must part. She knew of no other love but the

What means this? He talks of love, and then that they must part. She knew of no other love but the first pure love of an honeatheart.

"Hush, be still!" God has withdrawn His strong am; ministering spirits stand back. "Why is this?" Oh! why has Goo left her? Is it because she first withheld her love, it permitting a mortal to receive that homage which was due to her Maker, or is it to teach her that the flesh is weak, or why did he forsake one who from her it fancy, morning, noon, and night, had bowed before Him and prayed for His blessing? A change has come over this maicen; she awakes from her dream to find she clasps a shadow. The sun shines no more upon her pathway, the stars are dim. Oh! how can she live when another's form is clasped in those arms, another's head tests upon that bosom? Hew can she smile on the same as if her heart was not moiten lead, a solate and blighted? There is darkness over her soul hought on earth can cheer her now. She knows the greatest saints have erred, and she hears the voice of Jesus saying, go and sin no more. Not all can efface that dark spot from her memory, there is fear that reason will forsake her throne. She have the dashine of the dark waters who e wayes are there is fear that reason will forsake her throns. here is lear that reason will forsake her throns. She hears the dashing of the dark waters, whole waves are waiting to make her shroud, and a voice saying, coms, here is rest for the weary. She cannot stay with this trail tenement, the must leave it because it has proved

"There is something which Idread; It is a dark, a fearful thing;
'Fis not the dread of death - 'tis more,
It is the dread of madness''

THE DIVER AND THE TREASURE.

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE RAISING OF THE SAFE OF

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE RAISING OF THE SAFE OF

THE ATLANTIC.

From The Cicciand Herald, July 3.

Our readers were several days since highly amused by the fanciful relation of The Detroit Advertiser, of the raising of the safe of the steamer Atlantic, suck in Lake Erie, August 20, 1852. This morning we were favored with an interview with E. P. Harrington of Wertheld, New-York, the successful rescuer of the safe, and give the items of the occurrence, which, if it be devoid of wonderful meetings with "beautiful ladies' and "children," is, nevertheless, very interesting and true. Mr. Harrington has had three years' experience as a diver, and during the past winter has been engaged on the Mississippi in his business. Associated with him in this undertaking were Martin Quigley and Charles O. Gardner of Chataque, New-York, and Wm. Newton of Detroit. They proceeded in the schooner Fletcher to the locality of the steamer Atlantic which lies about three miles from the extreme point of Long Point. They arrived there on the 18th of June, and that day was used in preparations. On the 19th, Mr. Harrington, encased in Wells & Gowen's sub-marine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvas and one of India robber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in tront of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse. This is it xible too, and being as long as the depth to which the diver goes, and the upper end being in the open air, secures priper respiration. The aperture is three eighths of an inch in ciameter. A wreck line had previously been dropped, and rested against the side of the steamer.

Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes, and

with his hard, but could not. The seventeenth he was on deck 9 minutes, in which he fastened a line to the wood-work, and by it the men above palled it off. The eighteenth and last descent, he was on deck eleven minutes, and during it he succeeded in fastening a line to the end ring of the safe, and helping it out of the speriture; it was raised to the deck of the rehonder. The perilous work was doce, and the activation of the safe, or rather men chest 28 by 18 by 16 inches in size, found themselves the possessors of about \$5,000 in gold, and \$31,000 in bills, a small portion of which were useless from the action of water and insolvency of banks, and six watches, two of which were valuable gold ones. The chest contained papers for which the American Express Company payed a handsome salvage. The Atlastic lies carecaed—her larboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard side being 175 feet, and the material found in the woodwork, chains, glass, and the chest. The water was very chilty, and Mr. H.'s hands were so numb that he could not by me re feeling distinguish glass from wood. It was only by the former's breaking that he knew its material. He thinks his strength when below not more than ore tenth that he has when in the open air. He suffered but little from pressure except two or three times, when such was the rush of blo of to the head, that, as he says, he saw "bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

We have been thus accurate, from justice to Mr. H., who has thus accomplished a feat never before, we believe, successful. He is a candid, fair-spoken man, and is not a little mortified that any one should have so misrepressented the matter to the editors of The Detroit Advertiser.

The native concerned in the salvage consisted of

believe, successful. He is a candid, fair-spoken man, and is not a little mortified that any one should have so misrepresented the matter to the editors of The Detroit Advertiser.

From The Buffalo Express, July 2.

The party concerned in the salvage consisted of four persons, and on forcing open the iron cheet, and fir ding the contents in a condition to be made available, they civided the treasure trove equally. By the law, they ought to have gone before an United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposit on of the money, &c. But this they omitted to do, and the Express Company, through their attorney, trepresented the case to them, showing them wherein they had erred, and offered them the terms of a compromise, to which the salvons at once acceded. In the fulfillment of this stipulation, the salvons were put in possession of the gold coin recovered, \$5,000, and \$2,000 in bank notes, making the sum of \$7,000 paid over to them by the Company. Besides this sum, there is missing, said to have been lost by carelessaned or want of skill in drying and handling the bills recovered, some \$2,800, which makes the loss to the Company is bond of inceimity as collateral security for the benk notes reissued on the supposed total law of the money. Should devee note really have been festroyed, the Company's loss will be covered of course, by the amour of \$7,000 paid to the salvors. The total sum in the safe, when the steamer went down, was about \$36,000.

We were shown part of the contents, which had lain in the water for nearly four years. The bank notes, most of which were entirely new and some actually in sheets, in cut. look as if they had been slightly stained and dried. The faces of the bills are not injured in the last. The messenger's way-bills are turned completely black on the outside, but within the entries all are perfectly legible, and even the check marks, in pencil, are as plann as when written. Besides the money, tere was a parcel of Michigan State Bonds; a warrant on the United St

E. P. HARRINGTON.

LTHE DUEL OPPOSITE VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Times, of Monday last, gives the following account of the duel between two Yazoo City Editors, already announced by telegraph:

On Saturday moreing last a duel was fought opposite this city, between two gentlemen of the editorial corps from Yazoo City—Nat., Pugh, Esq., of The Observer, and W. D. Roy, Esq., of The Sun.

At the appointed hour the parties, with their friends, came upon the ground and took their positions. The weapons pistols, and the distance ten paces. We presume there were not less than 300 persons on the ground, one-third of whom were citizens of Yazoo.

The first fire, as was announced by the challenging party at the time, was "a clear miss." The seconds commenced relonding. Meantime, two gentlemen, as the mutual friends of both parties, requested a temporary suspension, which was agreed to on both sides. Matual friends, animated by a laudable desire of effecting as amicable and honorable adjustment, took the matter in hand, and, after much consultation, the card we publish below was presented to the seconds, agreed upon, and adopted as a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

We congratulate all parties on this amicable and honorable adjustment of this unpleasant affair; and feel like publicly thanking certain gentlemen, friends of each of the parties to the duel, for their nuturing efforts to accomplish this desirable result. We are proud to record the fact, that none contributed more to be lath its strife between editors than editors themeleves, to wit: of The Missussippian, and our cotemporaries of The Whig and Sentinel. "Bleesed are the prece makers."

ARTICLES OF SETTLEMENT.—After one fire, at the request of weaponing fireds. Mr. Roy temporary suspends his challenge;

peraries of The Whig and Senents.

peace-makers."

ARTICLES OF SETTLEMENT.—After one fire, at the request of manual friends, Mr. Roy temporarily suspends his challenge; thereupon Mr. Pegh withcraws his offensive card for the purpose of explanation. Mr. Pugh states that the basis of his earst was the publication of a placard reflecting upon him, grinted at The Sun office, some numbers of which were signed "D. P. T.," and calls on Mr. Roy to know whether or not he indorsed or is responsible for said placard. Wasrengen Mr. Roy disavows any responsibility for it. Thereupon the card of Mr. Pugh and the challenge of Mr. Roy, sud all offensive matters string out of their mutual controversy are unconditionally withdrawn.

H. H. CHALMERS.

W. V. HENDERSON.

Philadelphia Markets FRIDAY, July 11.

Philadelphia Markess...FRIDAY, July 11.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending July 19, 1856: 887 bbls. superfine FLOUR, 186 do. fine do.; 220 do. Middlags; 254 do. Rye FLOUR; 1,730 do. Cons Maal, 257 couden and. Total, 11886.

The narkets generally have been very inactive to day, waiting the Africa's advices below at New York. In Bark a small cale of first No. 1 Quereitron is reported at \$30, which is a declinative to the wests of the home trade at \$700 mid for course and good retailing brands, and \$7 500 85 for course as in questive, including a small lot made from new wheat at \$9 \$\text{bhl}. Shipping From is held at \$67 \text{bh}. Shipping From is held at \$67 \text{bh}. Shipping From the held at \$67 \text{bh}.